

DEDICATION TOMORROW OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Great Ironmaster to Make
Principal Address.

MR. MACFARLAND IN CHAIR

On Account of Lack of Space Admission
to the Exercises Will be by Card.
The Program.

The Carnegie Library of Washington will be dedicated tomorrow afternoon in the presence of a most distinguished audience. Because of the limited capacity of the auditorium, admission will be by card. The general public will not have an opportunity to witness the interesting proceedings, much to the regret of those in charge of the exercises.

The donor of the magnificent building, Andrew Carnegie, will be present and deliver an address. On account of his physical condition, a number of social events planned for his entertainment have been canceled and the distinguished guest will remain close to his apartments at the New Willard Hotel while in the city. Mr. Carnegie will arrive here this evening from New York and will proceed at once to his hotel.

Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland will preside at the dedicatory exercises, which will be commenced at 2:30 o'clock. One thousand invitations have been sent to the official and representative people of the nation, and fully 500, the full seating capacity of the auditorium, are expected to be present. The Marine Band will present a selected musical program before the speeches are made.

Bishop Satterlee's Prayer.

Bishop Satterlee, of the Washington diocese, will offer the opening prayer. He will be followed by Commissioner Macfarland, who, as president of the Washington Library Building Commission, will deliver an address turning over the new structure into the hands of the library board of trustees. His address will be brief.

T. W. Noyes, president of the board of trustees, will respond. Commissioner Macfarland will then introduce Mr. Carnegie, who has waived his usual custom of not attending the dedications of libraries given by him, and will make an address of some length. After this, a number of the prominent officials present may be called upon to make brief speeches.

To Admit General Public.

Immediately after these exercises the general public will be given an opportunity to see the interior of the pretty building and inspect it in every detail. Among the guests to witness the dedication will be President Roosevelt, members of his Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court of the United States, District officials and members of Congress. For the exercises, the library has been prettily decorated with flowers and the national colors. The Marine Band will occupy the gallery in the rear of the auditorium. Seats will be in attendance and see that all the guests are quickly and comfortably seated.

The Carnegie Library is one of the prettiest buildings of its kind in the country and is considered by architects one of the finest buildings erected for the money in the world. It is said to far outclass the million dollar library presented to the city of Pittsburgh when the cost is compared.

A large number of new books have been added to those at the old library and lovers of books will be delighted at the arrangement and care given them in the new building.

COMMERCE COMMISSION RESUMES ITS SESSIONS

Hears Charges of Discrimination
Against Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today resumed its hearing of the charges that railroads are discriminating against domestic shippers by quoting to importers a lower rate to inland points from the Atlantic ports.

General Traffic Agent Belleville, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, said that in the past four years the glass industry of this country had been greatly injured by this discrimination. The railroads, he said, quoted rates to importers that made it possible for them to send their goods to an inland point in the United States as cheaply as the railroad traffic rates allowed the Pittsburgh manufacturers of glass to ship theirs to the same point.

This condition of affairs, he said, was a hardship to domestic glass manufacturers. President John Pitcairn, of the same company, corroborated Mr. Belleville's statements and read figures showing the harmful results of this discrimination to the glass industry.

DOG ADOPTS KITTENS.

"Nigger," a jet black cat, and "Little Brownie," an English bulldog, both pets in the home of Edward E. Collins, of Borough Park, Brooklyn, are inseparable. The cat's kittens and all the bulldog's puppies died, recently, and the two pets every night lie on the little mound back of the stable where the kittens and pups were buried. When Little Brownie's seven puppies died, about a week ago, the black cat carried her two kittens to a room on the upper floor of the house and stood guard over them. During her absence one day the bulldog discovered the kittens and carried them down stairs, where she placed them in an empty box. Little Brownie developed a maternal affection for the kittens and would not even let their mother approach them. The animals had heretofore been great friends, but they fought repeatedly for possession of the kittens. The kittens died in the box two days ago from lack of nourishment. —New York Herald.

KNOX POINTS WAY TO MASTER TRUSTS

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Knox favors the appointment of a commission, as advised by the President in his annual message, to investigate corporations and to make specific recommendations for legislation.

"The general scheme of legislation to correct trust abuses," Mr. Knox says in conclusion, "should be developed with great care, for it is not nearly so important to act quickly as to act wisely. Primarily, the question of the power of Congress to reach what the Sherman act seems to have missed should be authoritatively determined, as upon that proposition the whole structure of effective legislative legislation must rest."

Law for Speedy Hearing.

"Another step in legislation which I earnestly recommend, and which will, if enacted, greatly hasten a solution of the problem, is that an act be passed as soon as possible to speed the final decision of cases now pending and others that may be raised under the anti-trust law. I refer to an act to enable the Attorney General to secure the original hearing by a full bench of the circuit judges in the circuit wherein is pending any suit brought by the United States under the anti-trust law which the Attorney General certifies to the court to involve questions of great public importance, and giving an appeal from their decision directly to the Supreme Court of the United States in such cases, and also giving an appeal directly to the Supreme Court in all pending and unappealed cases in which the United States is a party."

As the power of Congress over interstate commerce is plenary, excepting as it may be limited by the Constitution, it is believed that it may impose such a punishment for the violation of the public policy of the nation.

Mlle. de Lussan Here FOR COMING CONCERT

Shopping Tour Revives Rumor of Domestic Plans.

Zolie de Lussan, who will give a recital at the Columbia Theater tomorrow afternoon, arrived in the city yesterday. This is the prima donna's initial concert tour of America, where she has appeared in prominent roles with the Metropolitan opera company. She went on a prolonged visit to the "shops" yesterday. This carried a certain bit of significance, for it is said that the prima donna contemplates a different kind of a tour, where, according to the lines in a current musical production, "two is a company, and more is a corporation."

Mlle. de Lussan is a strikingly handsome woman, full of vivacity and charm, and it is not a matter of surprise that she has other ideas in her pretty head than those of the stage and its allurements. When questioned regarding the rumor that she would retire from operatic work at the close of her present season she laughed archly, and declared that the report is almost without foundation. Another, and a closer query, was put to the prima donna.

"How on earth do the newspapers get hold of those things," she asked. "One more than thinks out something when, lo! it appears in print. To tell you the truth, I am too happy just now to bother whether you talk about me or not, and I am enjoying my first real stay in Washington. I have been living in the stores, and replenishing my wardrobe, which has become sadly depleted during my Western tour."

"You see, these concert tours are something of a new experience to me in this country. Abroad nearly all the opera singers go on short tours while appearing at the opera, but in America it is a departure. When the tour was first suggested to me, I hesitated, because I believed that it meant carrying a lot of costumes and trumpery, but when I learned that I could go out and sing in one of my own particular gowns, I was relieved, and accepted right away. I am singing selections from the roles in which I have appeared with Mr. Grau's company and in opera abroad. Also there are groups of French, German, and English songs, and the program is particularly fond of the French compositions, and sing them a great deal. To me there is so much spirit, so much meaning and artistic conception in them."

"Of course, I am very fond of the role of Carmen, but oh, what a strain it is on one's nerves to play the part! I always had to go to bed for a day after singing the role. This season will give me a good rest, for I have comparatively no rehearsals, my tour is arranged in easy stages, and with the exception of my valuable assistant, Mr. Fronani, I have the audience all to myself. That single selfish doesn't it? But I don't really mean that I have not decided what I shall do next year, whether I shall return to opera or undertake another concert tour. It all depends how this one succeeds. And then many things happen in a year."

MANY BOYS BORN IN TACOMA.

In forty-eight reported births for the month of November in the city of Tacoma, nineteen infants were girls and twenty-nine were boys. The scientists who declare that the proportion of baby boys to baby girls is as seven to ten will have to revise their figures. They should send for Tacoma statistics. —Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

PARALYSIS BY PHONE.

An interesting case for compensation is about to occupy the legal acumen of the German courts. While a journalist of Frankfurt-on-the-Main was telephoning to Karlsruhe, he received an electric shock of such violence that he fell unconscious to the ground, blood streaming from his mouth and nose. Since then he has suffered from paralysis of the right half of his body, and the doctors proclaim him to be incurable.

As he is unable properly to follow his profession, he has sued the Imperial post for damages, claiming a life-long pension of £500 per annum. The government denies liability. —London Express.

HUSBAND, NOT WIFE, THE LEGAL "RESIDENT"

Another Victory for Masculine Emancipation.

COUNSEL DUVALL'S OPINION

Petitions for Removal of Billboards Cannot be Signed by Women Householders.

According to an opinion submitted to the District Commissioners by A. B. Duvall, Corporate Counsel, the husband, and not the wife, is to be considered the "resident" within the meaning of the act of Congress relating to permits for establishing billboards. Mr. Duvall instructs the Commissioners that the husband is the proper person to sign petitions attending the filing of such applications.

STUMBLING BLOCK IN CUBAN TREATY

Mr. Oxnard Points to Section 8.

Just as the opposition to the Cuban treaty seemed on the wane and the prospects bright for its early ratification by the Senate, another obstacle has been found by the beet sugar interests, which, if not serious, will, at least, delay consideration for several days. Henry T. Oxnard, head of the sugar trust, has called attention to section 8 of the treaty, which contains the provision for the increase of 20 per cent. on sugar imported into this country, and the fact that it will have to be added to the existing tariff. Mr. Oxnard declared his opinion to be that the wife could not legally sign the petition provided in the act.

Speaking of the matter today Commissioner West said that the bill-posting company was complying with the law. He said that the bill board at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue, which had been the principal bone of contention, had been taken down. Others opposite Justice Harlan's house on Fourteenth Street, and near the Olympia Apartment House on Fourteenth Street, and in various parts of the city have been removed or the posters taken from them leaving the fence bare. Mr. West said that the Commissioners had insisted on compliance with the law, and where objections to a bill board had been made, of a character contemplated by the act, it had been removed.

Washington is to be taken as the pattern on which will be raised a grand capital city for the federated states of Australia.

This was the news brought to the President at the White House offices this morning by two state commissioners of education from New South Wales. They were J. W. Turner, of the Training College and Model Public School in Sydney, and G. H. Knibbs, lecturer at the University of Sydney, and traveling under a similar commission of the Australian government to investigate educational problems throughout the world.

The two educators left Australia last April, since which time they have traveled through Europe and the British Isles. They will spend about a month in this country, visiting the great universities of the East and several of the leading institutions of the Middle West and those of the Pacific Slope. They will then sail from Vancouver.

CITIZENS DEMAND MORE LIGHT ON COAL RATES

Committee Defers Report Until Further Data Can be Secured.

The Citizens' Coal Syndicate has deferred final action to permit of a further investigation of certain proposals that were made. These proposals encourage the committee to believe that they will be able to sell soft coal to the people of the city at from \$5 to \$8.

Owing to uncertainty as to the time of delivery it was decided that no action should be taken towards the importation of the Welsh coal, at a cost of something over \$6.00 on the wharves of the city. The proposition which had been submitted in writing to Barry Bulkeley, secretary of the committee, by the agents of a London firm, was accordingly laid upon the table. A West Virginia firm has withdrawn a recently submitted offer to deliver 5,000 tons a week of soft coal at a low figure.

A secret investigation indicates that all the coal wanted could be obtained at not over \$2.50 a ton at the mines, the question being as to transportation. Coal in the Ohio regions is selling as low as \$1.50 a ton, but the railroads will not furnish cars.

W. S. Brown, the assistant general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, is taking an active interest in the investigations along the line of that road. The committee will meet again tomorrow evening.

FORGER GETS ONE YEAR.

Moritz Affelder, who some time ago was employed by Senator Beveridge, yesterday pleaded guilty to forgery in Criminal Court No. 1, and was sentenced by Justice Anderson to imprisonment in the District Jail for one year. Affelder forged Senator Beveridge's name to a check for \$200.

An Interesting Booklet.

The Remington Typewriter Company has just issued a very handsomely illustrated booklet on the iron and steel industries of America. It briefly reviews the development in the manufacture of iron and steel. Thirty-six pages are devoted to as many leading manufacturers, each page bearing a half-tone illustration of a plant, with a short description of its product and the number of Remington typewriters necessary to the conduct of its business. It is not difficult for one to see that these great business enterprises would be impossible were it not for the modern methods of handling their immense production.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION APPROVED IN SOUTH

Statement of Mr. Blackburn Regarding Indianola Case.

PLANS FOR WORK ON
PHILIPPINE MATTERS

Committee to Press Currency Measure for Islands.

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The currency bill will be pressed in advance of all other bills, as both Republicans and Democrats appreciate that monetary conditions are unsettled in the islands by reason of the recent decline in silver, and a stable financial system is essential to the material welfare of the archipelago. As soon as this measure can be disposed of by the committee, several other matters will be considered.

One of these is the question involved in the labor situation in the islands. The Chinese exclusion law operates to the disadvantage of the islands and business interests demand the importation of a limited number of skilled Chinese laborers. Chairman Cooper believes a plan can be devised which will permit a sort of contract labor system whereby skilled Chinese workmen will be returned to China by their employers after a stated period.

An attempt will also be made to provide more liberal land laws for the islands, enabling individual companies and corporations to obtain larger holdings than the present act provides for, in order that the resources of the islands may be better developed.

Some legislation will also probably be suggested to amend and improve the mining laws. While it is not probable there will be time for the consideration of all these matters, and as the session is a short one, it will doubtless be impossible to obtain action in both the Senate and House, but an effort will be made to meet the most imperative demands.

PUTTING THE SCREWS ON CHINA.

A dispatch from Peking states that "the signatories of the Chinese peace protocol have consulted their respective governments and have decided to notify China that their failure to fulfill the obligations provided for by the protocol will entail serious consequences." This means that the powers which exacted indemnity from China after the Boxer uprising insist that the Chinese government must pay its indebtedness on a gold basis. The "pound of flesh" is "nominal" in the bond, and the greedy powers are determined to have everything that the bond provides.

The Government of the United States, to its great credit, is disposed to grant generous concessions to China "and to make allowance for the decline in the value of silver since the Chinese government obligated itself to pay indemnity. When China assumed this indebtedness, the tael, measured in gold, was worth 74 cents. Since that time the value of the tael has fallen to 61 cents, and if the Chinese government is held strictly to the terms of its contract with the powers it must pay now a much larger sum in silver than it was required to pay when the peace treaty was signed.

That China is entitled to some relief is undeniable, and as a matter of equity and fair dealing the European powers should make reasonable concessions. It has always been open to doubt whether the amount of indemnity which the powers compelled the Chinese government to assume was warranted. There is ground for the belief that the United States Government regarded the claims of the powers as excessive and exerted its influence, unfortunately without success, to secure a substantial reduction. Several months ago our State Department was requested by the government of China to use its good offices with the powers to secure concessions from them in view of the decline in the value of silver.

Apparently our government has been unable to influence the other signatories of the Peking treaty. They now threaten the Chinese government with "serious consequences" if their claims are not paid on a gold basis. There is no altruism in European diplomacy. The powers are plainly determined to extort all that they can from the Chinese empire, regardless of the consequences which may result from a policy of coercion. The position of the United States in this matter is not only more humane and considerate, but far wiser than that assumed by the other signatories of the Peking treaty. —Baltimore Sun.

JOHN WECKLER AGAIN FORFEITS HIS COLLATERAL

John Weckler, the War Department clerk who was arrested on Saturday for an assault New Year Day on John Medley, colored, failed to appear in Police Court yesterday morning, and his bond of \$10 was forfeited.

Last evening he was again taken into custody on a similar charge, the complainant being a man whom he is said to have struck for interfering in behalf of Medley. He deposited \$10 collateral in this case also, which sum was forfeited by his non-appearance in court this morning.

An item in The Sunday Times in reference to the case erroneously gave Weckler's address as 214 F Street northwest. His home is at 2146 F Street northwest, according to the city directory.

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A deed has also been put on record by John W. Glennan and William H. Hoover, conveying lot 67, in square 631, to Robert P. White, for \$10,500.

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LOCAL MENTION.

From the Government Sale, New Boots, \$2.50; Hair-lined Leather Collars, \$1.25; New Ponchos, \$1.25; Gray Shirts, \$1; best quality Roofing Paper, 85c apiece; Blankets, Oatmeal, Tents, Blankets, and other goods at reduced prices. S. Bessinger & Co., Eleventh and B.

When in doubt, buy at House & Herrmann.

There is many a big bargain in furniture or housefurnishings to be picked up here now.

House & Herrmann,

901-903 Seventh St.

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LAMP EXPLOSION BURNS FEET OF EVELYN BURDEN

Fire in House of Millionaire Does \$10,000 Damage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A fire which did \$10,000 damage broke out in the house of I. Townsend Burden at 5 East Twenty-sixth Street at 7 o'clock this morning.

It is a four-story brown-stone structure, and is one of a row of houses of the type of old New York. The row faces Madison Square on the north.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp on the third floor, which Guida Fargequest, a domestic, was using to prepare a vapor bath for Miss Evelyn Burden. Miss Burden was badly burned about the feet and she ran screaming to the floor below, where her two brothers, William and I. Townsend Burden, Jr., were asleep.

Besides these three there were in the house at the time Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and eight servants, two of them men. By the time the two young men and the eight servants were aroused the house was filled with smoke, and they narrowly escaped suffocation.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 10 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies, while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn body joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at 35c a bottle. If successful, the cost is only 35c. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that if you can't cure it, I will refund the money. And I will refund the money if you are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.